

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. V.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JULY 6, 1858.

NO. 237

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
MAIN STREET, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE

TERMS.

One copy, per annum, in advance..... \$3 00
One do. do at the end of the year..... 4 00
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

LYSANDER HORN AND JAS. P. METCALFE,
have formed a partnership for the practice of law
and the collection of claims. "Business entrusted
to them will receive prompt attention.
Office the same as occupied by Judge Horn, on St.
Clair street. (April 24, 1858.)

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MAJOR & JOHNSON,

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dicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

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FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort
and in the adjoining counties. He will attend
particularly to the collection of debts in any part of
the State. His business confined to him will meet
with every attention.

A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALMON, MONK CO., IOWA,
writes, Dec. 3, 1855: "During my practice of many years
I have found nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral for
giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing
such as are cured."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most con-
vincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its
efficacy upon trial.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.



ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

Offices at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store
G. W. OWEN Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY. — Countys, SS.

A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the
Adams Express company, and its present agent, to
the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled "An act
concerning Express Companies," and numbered 751,
providing said Companies to be common carriers, and
protecting said Company for the safety of articles entrusted to their
care.

The business of said Company is conducted by nine
managers, whose full names and proper places of resi-
dence are follow, viz:

W. M. B. DILLEY, New York, N. Y.

EDWARD S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.

GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES L. BROWN, Springfield, Mass.

CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.

JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. KELLY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested in our cause are the
technicians of said Company, who change from day
to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an ac-
curate statement; owing to the frequency of such
changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business
of said Company, in the State of Kentucky, is as near
as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dol-
lars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above
named, do hereby agree that legal proceedings may
be authorized against said Company, in said country,
and shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said
Company and ourselves. Witness wherefore, we have
hereunto set our hands this 11th day of April,

A. D. 1856. — Wm. S. Dinsmore, [L. S.] Rufus B. Kinsley, [L. S.]

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THE YEOMAN:

Published Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

BY S. I. M. MAJOR & COMPANY.

FRANKFORT:

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
RANKIN R. REVILL,

OF OWEN.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF.
W. S. DEHONEY.

FOR JAILER.
JOHN J. SMITHER.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.
E. A. W. ROBERTS.

FOR CORONER.
H. S. MOORE.

FOR ASSESSOR.
PETER JETT.

FOR SURVEYOR.
W. F. GRAHAM.

A Reminiscence.

The following interesting document came to light the other day:

OFFICE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, FRANKFORT, OCTOBER 28, 1858.

WE MUST CARRY KENTUCKY. We can carry it. We have a majority of legal voters. We will carry it, unless the Carpet Big men are allowed to vote. That they are over the State there is no doubt. Will Kentuckians suffer their voice to be drowned by a set of men who it is doubtful whether they are entitled to vote anywhere? We think not.

We here have redoubled our energy and zeal. Let every county do the same. Devote the 4th of November to your country. Let no business, let no sort of weather, keep you away from the polls. Vote early. Americans have an inherent right to vote before foreigners, upon whom the right has been conferred by our permission alone.

P. SWIGERT,
J. T. ROBERTS,
A. G. HODGES,
J. M. HEWITT,
M. HORD,
A. W. DUDLEY,
T. P. ATTICUS BIBB.

We republish it for the especial edification of the gentlemen whose names are attached thereto. Those "Carpet men!" How they must have multiplied! faster than FALSTAFF's men in buckram. What a humiliating reflection it must be to these "executives" that notwithstanding all their vigilance; notwithstanding the redoubling of their "energy and zeal" several thousand "set of men" with carpet bags were "allowed to vote" and drown the voice of Kentuckians. Where sleep the valor of Samuel then? Oh! Brass knuckles and Know Nothing Judges of elections, ye have much to answer for. By your apathy you lost the State of Kentucky. Is it not so written? Yes, verily! "We can carry it," saith Pope SWIGERT, & Co. Why didn't you do it? Oh! Pope fearing? Why didn't you "vote early"!

A Blow for Freedom.

At a "Reform Convention" held in Rutland, Vermont, on the 20th June, a Mrs. JULIA BRANCH branched out as follows:

Resolved. That the slavery and degradation of Woman proceeds from the institution of marriage.

Resolved. That by the marriage contract she loses the control of her name, her person, her property, her labor, her affections, her children and her freedom.

Several masculine old ladies and a few feminine young men advocated the resolutions in the usual forcible style of such creatures.

¶ A singular case of simulation has just been developed in Massachusetts State Prison. A convict, 43 years of age, who was sentenced at the end of 1851, for a term of eight years, has been an inmate of the Prison Hospital for the past seventeen months, ostensibly in consequence of a weakness of the back and limbs, which prevented him from standing. The physicians and wardens having reason to suspect that he was shamming, announced their suspicions, adding that he would be deprived of food until they were convinced. The fellow held out for thirty-six hours, but his appetite got the better of his legs, and he went out, and has since been at work as heartily as anybody.

The "Ignorance" Candidate and his friends—Elegant and highly perfumed extract of Prentice.

George D. Prentice vs. D. George Prentice.

THE ASSERTION.

"His (George R. McKey) opponents find that the public printing fraud has been exposed, and have already invented another in regard to his opposition to common schools. George is emphatically a common school advocate.—Louisville Journal, April 15th, 1858.

ITS DENIAL.

UNENVIEABLE NOTORIETY.—We observe that some of the newspapers in other States are commenting upon the introduction of a bill into our Legislature to abolish the School System in Kentucky. Mr. McKee the mover of the measure, seems to be gaining a notoriety which, we should suppose, few men would desire. To be the leader of an IGNORANCE PARTY may be agreeable enough for barbarian, or persons half civilized; but men, professing the usual intelligence of American citizens, would we should think, shun a station to which must be attached an everlasting odium.—Louisville Journal, 1843.

¶ A drunken youth in Rochester, N. Y., one day last week struck his mother with a joint of a fishing rod, knocking her down. Dignifiedly the worse case of son-stroke we have been called up to record this season.

¶ The pretty Queen of Portugal has not yet seen her husband—having been married by proxy. PRENTICE, in alluding to the fact, says that a man who will marry by proxy ought to become a father by the same method.

MAINE.—The Democratic State Convention of Maine has nominated Hon. M. H. Sizer for Governor, upon a platform of resolutions strongly approximating the Leesompton policy of the adminis-

The Executions at Montreal—A Man and Woman Hung.

The execution of Mrs. BELISLE, a widow, and JEAN BAPTISTE DESFORGES, at Montreal, on the 25th ult. for the murder of CATHERINE PAVOST has already been briefly mentioned. The Montreal Pilot, in a long account of the execution, says:

Their arms were pinioned, and the noose was placed around their necks. Widow Belisle was clothed in a low black dress, while Jean Baptiste Desforges wore blue trowsers, white shirt, and a variegated sash around his waist. His neck was quite bare. At precisely 10^{1/2} o'clock the solemn procession left the jail for the gallows. Desforges walked in front, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, while in the rear were a number of priests. After them followed Widow Belisle, who was supported by the hangman. She was accompanied by several nuns. From the time of leaving the jail till the scaffold was reached, prayers for the souls of the condemned were offered up. Arrived at the foot of the scaffold, both prisoners ascended to the top (forty-seven steps) without once faltering.

Father Villeneuve and two other priests ascended with them. The cords were then adjusted, and the prisoners placed upon the fatal drop. A few minutes were then spent in silent prayer. Mr. Villeneuve then, in a loud clear voice, said to Jeanne Baptiste Desforges, "Are you guilty of the murder for which you are about to suffer death?" Desforges replied, loudly and clearly, without a perceptible tremor, "I am guilty." Mr. Villeneuve again said, "Is that sentence of death you are about to suffer a just one?" To which he replied, "It is just." These same questions were then put to Widow Belisle, who also answered them clearly and firmly, in words precisely similar to those made use of by Desforges.

Mr. Villeneuve then spoke for about a minute and a half to the immense crowd. He said that the prisoners had confessed their guilt and were prepared to expiate their offense by death. He hoped that the awful doom of the prisoners would be a lesson to all who witnessed it. Both prisoners then kissed the crucifix, and at a signal the hangman unslipped the bolt, the drop flew open and they fell a distance of five feet. The death of Desforges was instantaneous; not a single struggle was perceptible. Not so however with widow Belisle. By some means the noose did not work correctly. She caught her head under the chin, and for at least five minutes there was distinct evidence of respiration going on, and upwards of seven minutes elapsed before she was pronounced dead. Still there was no violent struggling. Just as the drop was about to fall, nearly the entire crowd knelt and uncovered their heads.

Slave and Free States.

The Banner of Liberty published at Middle-town, New York, thus discourses touching those designations, which are so generally applied to the States of the North and the South:

"A MISNOMER.—The too common distinction of the Northern and Southern States as "free" and "slave" States. Any person well informed upon the subject knows that there is much more freedom in the Southern States than in Northern. In the latter the Puritan tendency to tyranny has so far encroached upon and subverted the primitive Republican institutions of our ancestors, as to deprive citizens of many of the dearest immunities of freemen, whi e in the Southern States it is well known a conservative spirit has prevailed, and there has been much less innovation. If, therefore, the distinction of "free" and "slave" States is to be kept up, the application should be reversed. The Southern States should be called the 'free' States and the Northern 'slave' States." These are the sentiments of a paper published in the very heart of the so called "free" States. With all their boasted freedom, the people of those States are told by one of their independent leaders that they are toiling servants to those who tax them—that they labor to support institutions in which they have no sympathy or interest—that they have gradually surrendered their rights into the hands of a few, and that the Southern states are truly the States where freedom for the white man is to be found. The Banner concides the remarks from which the above are extracted with the following suggestion:

"As this is a white man's government instead of the negroes, that portion in which white people are more free, prosperous and happy should be designated as 'free' and the appellation of 'slave' should be applied to those States in which white people enjoy the least liberty—are compelled to toil more, and enjoy less returns for their labor. Let the order then be reversed, or let the non-slaveholding States be designated as 'free-nigger States,' instead of 'free' States." We insist upon this tribute to truth and justice. What say our brethren of the press?"

The Banner might have justly added that the mass of our slaves are compelled to work less and are better fed and clothed than thousands of the laboring population of the North; moreover, that subsistence and attention are guaranteed to them in sickness and in health, in their prime and old age, and that they are never compelled to beg bread from door to door or to suffer want of employment. Without care or solicitude upon their minds, and with the assurance of protection through life, their condition is a thousand times preferable to that of the lazy, idle, vicious negroes of the "free nigger" States, not to say anything about the indigent classes of the large cities and many of the operatives in manufacturing establishments.

We are not only to compare the condition of the whites with the same classes in the Northern States, but we will, at any time, make a showing as to the comparative condition and happiness of the two negro populations, slave and free, wih the entire assurance that the balance will prove largely in our favor.

More Free-Love-ism—A Young Wife Seduced from her Husband.

The Detroit Free Press of the 24th ult., furnishes the particulars of another Free-Love operation:

A couple of weeks since a married man, who occupies a respectable and intelligent position in community, applied to Justice Purdy for assistance and advice in finding some trace of his wife, a young and lovely woman, who had disappeared a day or two before without warning or obvious reason. The husband loved his wife devotedly, and could not account for her abrupt manner of leaving him, as no family differences had ever existed to originate domestic troubles, or cause her to wish to leave a happy home. Every assistance was rendered him in finding his wife, but the officers who scoured the city was unavailing, and he was informed that she was not in the city, or being in the city was so safely hidden that search was ineffectual.

In a few days he appeared again and said with sorrow that he had discovered her whereabouts, no other than Berlin Heights, in the nor' part of Ohio. This place is inhabited by a colony of persons who live in the enjoyment of promiscuous intercourse to sensuality and delusion, and claiming to cure all bodily and spiritual ills by what they call "love cure." What the process of treatment is, Heaven only knows.

The husband visited the institution and found her there, and fully disgusted with the scenes she daily saw enacted.

Low-bred familiarity with vulgar, fanatical men; companionship with women who deemed themselves elevated above humanity in becoming the victims of their own and their companions, lists, and a close familiarity with a brash criminal enjoyment, which was the highest sphere aimed at in this delectable community—were what she was obliged to submit to. This was more than womanhood could endure, and, in her secret trouble, she applied to a relative, not daring to disclose her situation to her injured and much-loved husband. Through this relative the husband found her, and, notwithstanding her moral and physical contamination, he took her again to his heart, a shame-stricken but wiser wife and mother. We are of course permitted to give no names, and should not do so had we the liberty, as the comfort and happiness of a family depend upon the publicity or silence maintained in so gross an affair.

AN ALLIGATOR CAUGHT ON THE FALLS.—Yesterday morning at the mail-boat landing, we saw a real live alligator swimming about as lively as a cricket. It was a young one, scarce two feet long, from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, and would probably weigh five pounds. This monster of the deep was caught in a net by a fisherman who sent him to Cincinnati for exhibition.

Alligators do not abound very plentifully here, and it is supposed that this young'un was lost overboard with others, from the Diana, on her last trip from New Orleans. A passenger on the boat had a female with its young, which were either lost or thrown overboard. —*Loc. Cour.*

THE DICKENS' DIFFICULTY.—A New York cor-

respondent of the Boston Atlas and Bee says:

The scandalous reports about Dickens and his family have excited much attention here—but the map card of Mr. Dickens, published in Household Words, relieves him from the imputation of infidelity. I was yesterday conversing with a gentleman well acquainted with the Dickens family, and he attributes the difference between the novelist and his wife to diverse view; they take no regard to the religious education of their daughters, Mr. Dickens is a decided Unitarian in his views, and generally attends the Unitarian Church, while Mrs. Dickens, an Edinburgh lady, brought up in stricter doctrines of Presbyterians, still clings to the religious ideas incident in her youth, and naturally wishes her daughters brought up in the same way. The fact of the daughters siding with the father, merely shows that like most young people, they approve of those doctrines that offer more freedom, and are generally more attractive in appearance at least.

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The scandals reports about Dickens and his family have excited much attention here—but the map card of Mr. Dickens, published in Household Words, relieves him from the imputation of infidelity. I was yesterday conversing with a gentleman well acquainted with the Dickens family, and he attributes the difference between the novelist and his wife to diverse view; they take no regard to the religious education of their daughters, Mr. Dickens is a decided Unitarian in his views, and generally attends the Unitarian Church, while Mrs. Dickens, an Edinburgh lady, brought up in stricter doctrines of Presbyterians, still clings to the religious ideas incident in her youth, and naturally wishes her daughters brought up in the same way. The fact of the daughters siding with the father, merely shows that like most young people, they approve of those doctrines that offer more freedom, and are generally more attractive in appearance at least.

AN ALLIGATOR ON THE FALLS.—Yesterday morning at the mail-boat landing, we saw a real live alligator swimming about as lively as a cricket. It was a young one, scarce two feet long, from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, and would probably weigh five pounds. This monster of the deep was caught in a net by a fisherman who sent him to Cincinnati for exhibition.

Alligators do not abound very plentifully here, and it is supposed that this young'un was lost overboard with others, from the Diana, on her last trip from New Orleans. A passenger on the boat had a female with its young, which were either lost or thrown overboard. —*Loc. Cour.*

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An Eloquent and Just Tribute.

We have not read for many a day a more eloquent, beautiful, and, at the same time, truthful tribute than the following to the glorious old Democratic party, which it is the fashion with a few unreflecting and ungrateful persons now-a-days to abuse. It is from the *Mississippian*:

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

One of our contemporaries says, with great truth, that it is a proud thing to be a Democrat. Coeval with the Constitution, the old party has defended it and preserved it from every assault, and is as fresh and vigorous now as when led by Jefferson against the Alien and Sedition Laws, or Jackson against the Bank. Every issue that is made against it, results in a public confession by all its opponents, of the truth of the Democratic principles and the wisdom of the Democratic policy. Every faction of a party that arises, calls itself the "true Democracy," National Republicanism, Whigery, Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism; each in turn denounces the *sham Democracy*, each vaunted its pure faith, and each has been obliged to admit the falsehood of its pretensions. Thus Tariff, Bank, Internal Improvements, have all resulted in a settlement according to the policy of the Democratic party.

Now, that the Democratic party is at its summit of political power and prosperity in the United States—now that the intelligence and patriotism of the country have fairly embraced the Democratic organization through which this noble victory has been won, is exposed to a new peril. It is in danger of being regarded as an instrumentality whose work is accomplished, and which may be thrown aside. No view can be more erroneous.

It will not be questioned by Democrats, that to the action of the Democratic party—marshaled and militant and so triumphing over all the forms of opposition to it—every great step in our national progress, and every successful approximation to the principles of good government in our domestic policy, are due. In this view, partisan organization and party spirit, in a broad and liberal sense of the term, have been the great instruments by which our national well-being has been wrought out. To preserve these advantages, the Democratic organization in all its vigor is as necessary as it was to obtain them.

The tendencies to misgovernment are never idle. They beleaguer the halls of legislation.—They clamor at the portals of executive power.—They beset the body politic in every form of influence from abroad. They organize their corrupt action at home by every artifice which can appeal to popular credulity, and every stimulant which can rouse personal passion. They take upon themselves the fairest names. Now they clamor for licentiousness under the name of liberty. Always they conceal personal ends and self-seeking under the guise of public benefits.—They demand for classes peculiar and exclusive privileges, on the assumption that these are needful for the welfare of the people. They point to the splendid sins of the powerful and consolidated governments as excuses for undermining the rights of the States; and again by an equal perversion they cloak, under the sacred name of the rights of the States, the purposes of a fanaticism hostile to the Constitution and the Union.

Against all these forms of peril and evil, the unbroken organization of the Democratic party is the only safe defense. Its time-honored principles—its usages conformed to these, and embodying the practical political wisdom of successive generations—its great names which have been the watchword of fruitful and glorious victories—all of these are wanted to perpetuate and preserve the Democratic system of policy, and protect the country from the schemes and machinations of its opponents. Our national experience has made the fact conspicuous, that party organization and party discipline have been the shield of political virtue and the sword of political wisdom. In this country no party lines are to be dreaded. The death of partisanship breeds corruption. In such an event politics becomes a personality, and legislation a strife of selfish interests.

It is the duty, therefore, of all Democrats, who have at heart the success either of the Democratic cause or of the Democratic organization, in which lies their strength. No man is a safe counsellor who would weaken it or break it down.

Its work can never be fully accomplished, so long as the principles of good government are exposed to open or to covert assault. It must form the hope and reliance of the people, so long as they would protect their interests from the insidious arts of corruption, and the flagrant excesses of mis-government.

• • •

An Incident on the Cars—One of the Girls who went out West for Employment.

Conductor Woodall, of the Little Miami Railroad, is one of those dashing, generous fellows, to whom railroad life is just suited. He likes the daily mixing with the strong, the constant changing of faces, and delights to read the countenances as they pass. If there is anything peculiar in a passenger on his train, Woodall will penetrate it, and no one is more ready, if occasion require, to tender a sympathizing word or a helping hand.

A few days ago, a female, about sixteen years of age, got aboard of Woodall's train going East, at a village a few miles north of Cincinnati. He approached her to collect fare.

"How far are you going," he asked.

"To New York," was her reply.

"I take you only as far as Columbus. The fare is three dollars to that point."

The girl opened her pocket book, and took out two bank notes—a three and a one. The conductor observed that was all the money in the pocket book, and, as she reached him the three, he asked:

"Is that all the money you have?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"How do you expect to get to New York, then?"

"I will travel until they put me off. Then I will go to work and earn money to carry me further."

"Indeed," remarked the conductor, now deeply interested in the girl. "And, many I ask, what is taking you to New York?"

"It is my home, sir. A year ago I was persuaded to come West, being assured that working girls were better paid here than there. I came out to L—, and was engaged in the family of Mr. —. I lived with them a few months, when they went out West. I then engaged with a farmer, but was taken down with the chills and fever, from which I have not yet recovered. I have worked hard for a year, and these four dollars constitute all my savings. I am sick, and I am going home. Probably I can get work as I go along to pay my way."

This story was told so candidly that the conductor, who had watched the narrator closely, could not doubt its truth.

"If this is the case, I cannot take your money," he said. "Indeed, sir, it is true."

"Then take your money back," was his answer and he passed along.

Through with his collection, he related the circumstances to a couple of gentlemen passengers, and proposed to head a subscription list if they would go through the train and take up a collection for the girl. The gentlemen readily agreed to this, and in a few minutes had the pleasure of handing the girl some seventeen dollars, enough to pay her way to New York. She knew nothing of the movement until she received the money, when her grateful feelings gave vent in copious tears. No one doubted her honesty.

But Woodall was not satisfied. Before she left the train, he gave her a memorandum setting forth the route she should take, and a card which he requested her to use instead of tickets. On the card was written the following:

"TO MY BROTHER CONDUCTORS.—I have passed this worthy young lady on my train to Columbus. A collection was taken up for her, and seventeen dollars placed in her hands by the passengers.—For God's sake don't take one cent of it."

WOODALL.

Conductor Little Miami Railroad."

This, no doubt, enabled her to reach home safely, and with money in her purse.—Cincinnati Times.

Judge Wheat as a Voter.

We clip the following article from the Bardstown *Gazette*. If the charges are true, and we presume they are—they need no comment.

To enable our friends in this Appellate district to form some idea of the "affection" entertained for them, by Mr. Wheat, we will re-publish an extract from the *Gazette* of Aug. 19, 1857. The circumstance occurred in the county where he (Mr. W.) "lives, moves, has his being,"—and *votes*. Here it is:

The writer says, "there is another matter connected with this same judicial election (in 1857,) that we want to talk about to those kind-hearted Democrats, down in the southern part of the Appellate judicial district. We all know that Judge Wh. at before that election, while a candidate, professed not to be a party candidate, and solicited and obtained the votes of many persons, on that ground, while some of his intimate friends insisted that no nomination had been, or would be made. This was done publicly and repeatedly, and at the same time the "eternal secret circular writer" (Blanton Duncan) was poking up the faithful by assuring them that Bullitt's election would 'enliven' the Democracy and dispirit and discourage Americans. Well, the game won, and Judge Wheat was elected, by *Democratic votes*, for if all the democrats that went to the polls had voted for Bullitt, as they should have done, Bullitt and not Wheat would have been elected. In the late election (1857) there were two candidates for the legislature, in Adair county—Judge Wheat's county

—E. Russell, a clever young lawyer, (we think with a Catholic wife,) was the Democratic candidate. The other candidate was a notorious character in Adair and the adjoining counties, S. Wheeler, by name, a man without one single redeeming trait; dissipated rowdy, a notorious rake, who at the age of twenty-two or twenty-five married an old lady of Garrard or Lincoln county, at the age of "sweet sixty-two," or thereabouts—looking old enough for his own grand-mother, the owner of a very likely family of negroes and other property. He, too, was not the *candidate of any party*—for no party could have been found so lost to decency, as to have recognized him in that capacity. As an evidence of this only one hundred and twenty-five men could be found in all Adair county to vote for him against Russell, and we regret to learn that Judge Z. Wheat was one of the one hundred twenty-five! Now the Democrats, of Adair, Taylor, Green, Monroe, Barren and Hart—you that elevated Judge Wheat to his present position—don't you think he is suitable person for the know nothing party to vote for, but how does he suit a democrat?—We should like to know whether it was Sikes Wheeler's rich old wife whose slaves he is "working off" so fast, or F. Russell's Catholic wife, that decided the grave matter of Judge Wheat's choice of member of the Legislature for Adair county—see if that load of Wheat don't sour on other people's stomachs!"

Well, we hope our democratic friends will cut that out and paste it in their hats, and read it every time they take them off.

• • •

CARRIE PERKIN'S PRAYER.—Little Carrie Perkins was a great pet of mine; indeed, she was the sunbeam of the house. She was only three years old, but had a strangely mature way of talking some times, that made her seem very interesting.

Every night I went to her room for a good night kiss; and never shall forget how sweetly she used to look in her little night dress, as she knelt down at her mother's side and said:

"Our Father;" nor how reverently she used to fold her little hands at the close and say:

"Good night, dear God, and please take good care of little Carrie."

"Why, Carrie," said her mother, the first time she added this to her prayer, "you shouldn't talk to God so."

"Shouldn't I?" said the little prattler; "I love God, and why shouldn't I say good night to him before I go to sleep, just as I do to you and Aunt Annie?"

Her mother looked thoughtful, but only replied by kissing her, and always after that she repeated her good night petition.

• • •

THE MUNION HOUSE, at Frankfort, under the management of Messrs. Luckett & Taylor is a first class hotel. We had the pleasure of sojourning a few days at this house about two weeks since, and take pleasure in recommending it to all persons visiting Frankfort.—*Cynthiana Age*.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 30th day of June, 1858, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Atchison, M. 9 Looker, Miss E. M.

Allen, Joshua Mayhall, Miss Fannie

Briggs, Miss M. McHaffey, E. A.

Burton, Jas. T. McChesney, S.

Broughton, Wm. H. Murphy, Con

Baker, J. H. Morris, J. C.

Bacon, Giles S. McCarty, Miss Amanda

Berry, Bridgett Miller, Isaac

Bullock, Wm. F. McIntire, Miss M. R.

Byars, Dr. W. J. Mage, Richard

Cameron, Donald 2 Means, Thomas

Campbell, Mrs. Mollie McKee, Bob.

Clark, Thomas P. McMurry, J. A.

Collins, Timothy, Marshall, Charles 3.

Cleary, W. W. McKee, Jno. L.

Cane, George 3. Martin, Mrs. Nancy

Care, Isaac L. Moseby, Miss Martha E.

Cratener, Henry Miller, Mrs. Harvey

Crossland, E. Newman, John E. 2

Christie, William, Catterlin, U. T.

Church, W. S. Dowling, Mrs. Mary

Douglas, Jackson

Dawson, Barney

Emison, David

Fahring, Miss Ada L. Freeman, Benj., 2

Fowler, Frank

Faught, Geo. W.

Fitzpatrick, James

Fox, Micheal

Green, Mrs. Ellen

Glascock, Haden E.

Guerd, Jeremiah

Gardner, T. N.

Gardner, B. F.

Hunley, Miss Mary 3

Hoffman, J. W.

Haygood, G.

Hudson, Willis J.

Hudspeth, S. M.

Harper, Mrs. Lucy.

Hampton, Ambrose 2

Hedgman, Miss Sallie

Hawkins, Mrs. S. A.

Howard, D. C.

Hicks, Miss Sarah 2

Harley, James P.

Hawkins, Cornelius

Hale, Jno.

Hawkins, Miss Sallie

Hill, Henry D.

Harris, Erastus G.

Huey, J. K.

Jackson, J. T. 2

Judge, Thos. B.

Johnson, Mrs. Edward

Jones, W. H.

Jennings, E. W.

Johnson, R.

Jennings, Letitia

Jennings, J. R.

Jackson, Moses

King & Smallwood 2

Lynch, James A.

Lewis, Miss Mary 2

Persons calling for the above letters, will please say "advertised."

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED
by Mr. RICHARD SHARP, on Broadway street, near the Railroad Depot. Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, enquire of

May 13-14 Mrs. E. P. CONERY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays at

Dr. MILL'S Drug Store

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERIES,

OF KENTUCKY;

FOR JULY, 1858:

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.

PURCHASERS OF TICKETS WILL BEAR

in mind that the Shelby College Lotteries of Kentucky, are drawn by State authority and by State officers—and all schemes are examined and approved by them.

U.P Beware of all Lotteries with extraordinary large Prizes for a small cost of Tickets—all such are swindles. The Managers of the Shelby College Lotteries presents as large and fair schemes as can be made for the price of tickets; and persons purchasing in them, if they draw a prize,

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"A Balm for Every Wound."

THE ARCTIC LINIMENT

was produced by Dr. BRAGG at the request of Dr. Kane, when about to proceed to the

ARCTIC REGIONS,

and was used by him during that perilous voyage. Thus was given to the world this wonderful

HEALING REMEDY,

which has made

THE AFFLICTED REJOICE.

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS have tested

ITS VIRTUES, and are rejoicing in freedom from long lingering

PAIN AND DISEASE, which o'er remedies had failed to cure. Have you the

BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA,

Rheumatism, Scrofula?

Have you the

EAR-ACHE OR TOOTH-ACHE?

Are you afflicted with

Old Sores,

suffering from

BRUISES, SPRAINS, CORNS,

SORE EYES, FILES?

THE

Arctic Liniment

will afford you instant relief.

Everybody is liable to

BURNS AND SCALDS.

And in fear of these dreadful accidents the

ARCTIC LINIMENT

should be

Kept on hand,

for it affords sure and

IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

often saving from death. It is the

MOTHERS' COMPANION.

IT CURES

CAKES IN THE BREAST,

SORE NIPPLES,

Sore Lips, Pimples,

&c., &c.

It is excellent for the Hair,

giving it a HEALTHY, GLOSSY

APPEARANCE. It is

GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.

It is a sovereign remedy for

Diseases of Horses,

CURING

BRUISES, SPRAINS,

Stringhalt, Wounds, Sprain,

SCRATCHES,

Sweeny, Bl-head, Ring-bone,

Pull-Evil, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

BRAGG TO COMMUNICATE REGULARLY WITH

THIS ENTIRE LIST OF

OVER 1,000,000 Patients.

purchaser of a DOLLAR BOTTLE of the ARCTIC LINIMENT receives, at Dr. Bragg's expense, the UNTILLED JOURNAL for one year. He has arranged for a cent in each issue of said paper through which to communicate with his patrons, said department to be devoted to correspondents, carefully-prepared questions, and other valuable items of information. His long experience and the peculiar cases from time presented to his attention shall suggest. The journal is published in New York, and is one of the most popular newspapers in the country. A subscription accompanies each bottle.

NOT WANTED in EVERY TOWN and VILLAGE.

DRUG & BURROWES, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK OFFICE, No. 371 BROADWAY

Letters should always be addressed to St. Louis

AND STATE LOTTERIES.

FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Caution Notice.

Wining at a distance should be extreme-

ly avoided, of whom they order Lottery Tickets

or Packages of Tickets. The country

isogic and swindling Lotteries. Every

old out to get persons to invest money

in Prizes of from \$40,000 head their

tickets at One Dollar, \$100,000 Capitalized, tickets \$5. All such, in every

case, and if money is sent to them for

such thrown away, without the sha-

re of getting a prize. Beware of all

Capital Prize is unusually large

the price of tickets. In every case

prizes are offered for a small cost

as a certain fraud.

The Lottery of Kentucky, under our

only Lottery in the United States

held by the Maryland Drawing; all

in purpose to be decided by the

lottery, and that is, if you order from

Baltimore, do not receive any

Prize Certificates. Printed Certifi-

cates have the lithographed sig-

Co.

send his individual certificates

there is a fraud at the bot-

R. FRANCE & CO.,

of Maryland State Lotteries.

NS & CO.,

SALE DEALERS'

AS ONLY,

ADELPHIA.

Tea is now arriving, and selling

high rates of the past year; the

opens with the pleasing prospect of

to furnish as good an article for

merely. We also take pleasure in an-

we have concluded to extend the time

heretofore sold on two and three

and four months credit.

Grocers and general Store-keepers

in our Metallic Packages, and the

constantly increasing, notwithstanding

that once existed against tea

is convenient form. This unexampled

for a long term of years upon just

and especially with an eye to that

one of "SMALL PROFITS AND QUICKE

REVENGE." As a perishable article, dealers are recom-

order small and frequent bills.

who still prefer the old way, are furnished

in the original half-chests, at three cents

less than in Metallic Packages.

Hurlbutt is no longer in our employ as Tra-

JENKINS & Co.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS

SEALED Proposals for the construction of FIVE MILES of Turnpike Road from Cynthiana towards Claysville, in sections of a mile each will be received at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Cynthiana, until Thursday, the 15th of July next.

LUCIUS DESHA, } Committee

W. BARRETT, } Chairman

June 19, 1858—td—Cynthiana News.

AN EXCITING SEA-STORY!

NOVELTY AFTER NOVELTY.

The New York Weekly,

ND for sale by all News Dealers in the U. States and Canada. Will contain another new original story, entitled, "THE OCEAN WANDERER"; OR, ADVENTURES ON LAND AND SEA, in which the author depicts, in graphic style, the stirring scenes and romantic adventures of life as a sailor before the mast. The narrative of the "OCEAN WANDERER" is a bold but truthful picture of the most exciting incidents in every quarter of the globe, in which are portrayed the chivalry, daring, freaks, follies and superstitions of the sailor; together with the tyrannies and brutalities to which he is too often subjected by the officers who command our vessels. Some of these scenes develop a refinement of cruelty and a systematic torture that cannot fail to send a chill of horror through every civilized community! This is the dark side of the picture. "A Life on the Ocean" has its sunshine as well as its storms—its pleasures as well as its pains—and the author has most happily and forcibly presented these various phases of life on the great deep, in the progress of the "OCEAN WANDERER."

The descriptions of the manners and customs of the Natives of the "far-off Isles of the Sea," among whom the author passed a portion of his eventful life, are full of interest. He carries the reader thro' the delightful groves where the bananas and cocoanut grow—and anon takes him far away into the solitary forests of Tropical fruit, which are only to be found in the Isles of that clime—"where summer reigns eternal"—passing in rapid succession before his mental vision a panorama of the most gorgeous picture in the world. Amid this delightful scenery, after all hope of ever gazing on the glorious stripes of his native land, or seeing the friends of his childhood again the author makes a discovery of the most startling character which changes the whole current of his adventurous career. "THE OCEAN WANDERER" finds himself at home among the natives.

There is a reckless daring in the life of the sailor which is unaccountable. He pursues his perilous calling with an infatuation which amounts to idiocy. It is this spirit which carries our commerce to the remote quarters of the globe—which whitens the ocean with the sails of the merchantmen, and unfolds the flags of all maritime nations in every port of the known world. This daring and adventurous trait in the character of the Sailors leads to explorations far into the icy regions of the North, where eternal Winter reigns, or brings to the knowledge of the world the mysteries of the tropics. When prevented, this strange infatuation leads its victim to enlist under the black flag of the Pirate, who lies in wait on the great highway of the ocean for his defenceless prey. The author of the "OCEAN WANDERER" takes the reader thro' every phase of the Life of the Sailor, its romances, delights, perils and temptations, on sea and on shore.

Young man! before you leave the comforts of a quiet home on shore for a great deep, read the Adventures of the "OCEAN WANDERER!"

Fond mother! before you consign your darling boy to the tender mercies of the tyrants of the sea, read the experiences of the "OCEAN WANDERER!"

Fair Maiden! before you consent to a separation from your lover for a long voyage at sea, to unable him to means of making your comfortable and happy, read the Life of the "OCEAN WANDERER." Count well the cost before the fatal rubicon is passed.

How many gallant ships have left our ports, never to be heard of again—leaving those who had friends on board to watch long and anxious for tidings of the missing vessel, while she was perhaps rent into a thousand pieces by the hurricane, typhoon, or some treacherous reef, far out in the sea—and her passengers and crew engulfed in the ocean depths! While fond hearts were living in the earnest, yet vain hope that absent friends would return home again, perhaps their bones were bleaching in the waters of the great deep! In these terrible disasters some are spared from sudden death to undergo the horrors of starvation and delirium on the fragments of the wreck, while others are cast on some barren and inhospitable island, to end their days among savages or in a terrible solitude where no human foot had ever trod, and where no human voice was ever heard! The author of the "OCEAN WANDERER" vividly brings before his reader some of these startling adventures and terrible realities.

Many a good ship, after having been plundered—her crew and passengers butchered—has been scuttled and sent to the bottom of the ocean by the Freebooter, whose terrible motto is: "Dead men tell no tales!" In this connection the "OCEAN WANDERER" gives the adventures of the daughter of one of the merchant princes, whose ships were on every sea, which cannot fail to excite the most intense interest. Well may it be said that "mere Fiction pales before the lights and shades of Reality, when we venture out on the bosom of the great deep."

The adventures of the "OCEAN WANDERER," while they possess all the attractions of a work of fiction cannot fail to be more widely read than any mere creation of the imagination. The author has participated in the events and scenes he describes. The incidents and adventures condensed in this work would have furnished the florid romance with material for half a dozen novels, but the author has chosen rather to tell us just what he saw, omitting unimportant events, and grouping only those incidents which have an important connection in the career of the "OCEAN WANDERER." If this narrative imparts but half the interest to the general reader, produced by the reading of the manuscript, it will create a greater sensation than any work of its class published in many years.

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